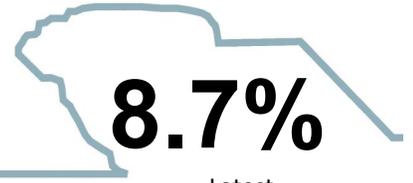


LABOR MARKET TRENDS



Latest
Unemployment Rate

Volume 1: Issue 5 June 2020

S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce

LMI Division

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Employment Rises Sharply as Economic Activity Ramps Up; Unemployment Rate Falls

Employment: The seasonally adjusted monthly survey of households referencing the week of June 12th estimated the number of South Carolinians working rose to 2,222,144, which yields an employment-population ratio of 53.9 percent.

- That is an increase of 105,714 people over May 2020.
- That is also a significant decrease of 80,904 people over June 2019.

Unemployment: Unemployment decreased to 210,721 people.

- That is a decrease of 88,947 people since May 2020 and a significant increase of 141,558 over June 2019.
- The state’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased to 8.7 percent over the month from May’s revised rate of 12.4 percent.

Labor force: The state’s estimated labor force (people working plus people not working but looking for work) increased to 2,432,865.

- That is an increase of 16,767 people over May 2020.
- That is an increase of 60,654 individuals over June 2019.
- The labor force participation rate in June 2020 was 59.0 percent, increasing from 58.7 percent in May.

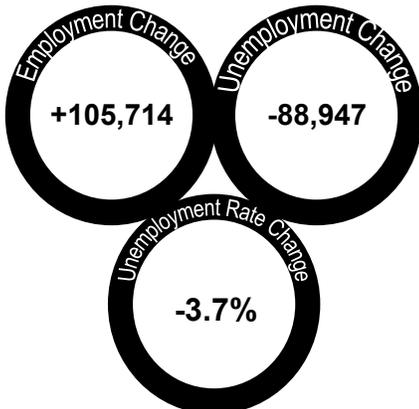
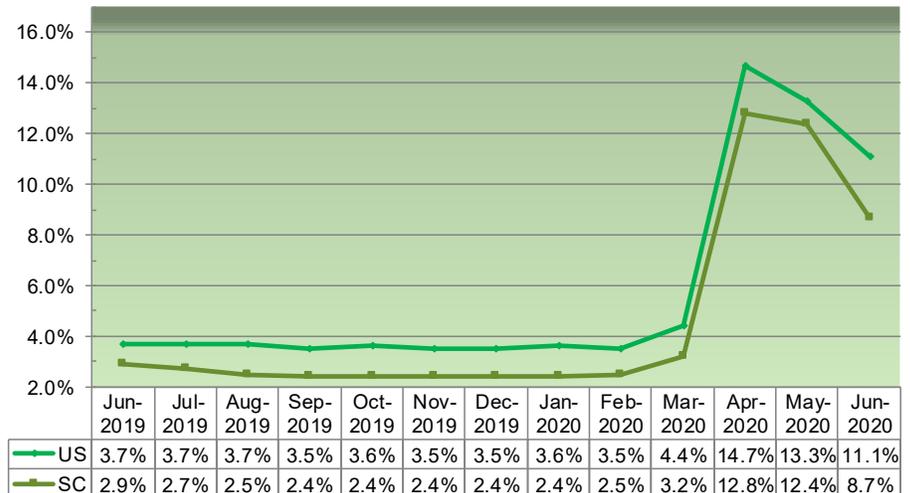
View the [S.C. Employment Situation Report](#)

Economic Indicators

June 2020 - Seasonally Adjusted

	U.S.	S.C.
Labor Force	159,932,000	2,432,865
Employed	142,182,000	2,222,144
Unemployed	17,750,000	210,721
Unemployed Rate	11.1%	8.7%

South Carolina vs U.S. Unemployment Rate
June 2019 - June 2020



LABOR MARKET TRENDS is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics by the LMI Division of the S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce. The current month’s estimates are preliminary, while all previous data are subject to revision. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 2019 benchmark. To subscribe to **LABOR MARKET TRENDS** or for additional information, please email LMICustomerService@dew.sc.gov or to provide feedback please click on the [LMI Customer Feedback Form](#).

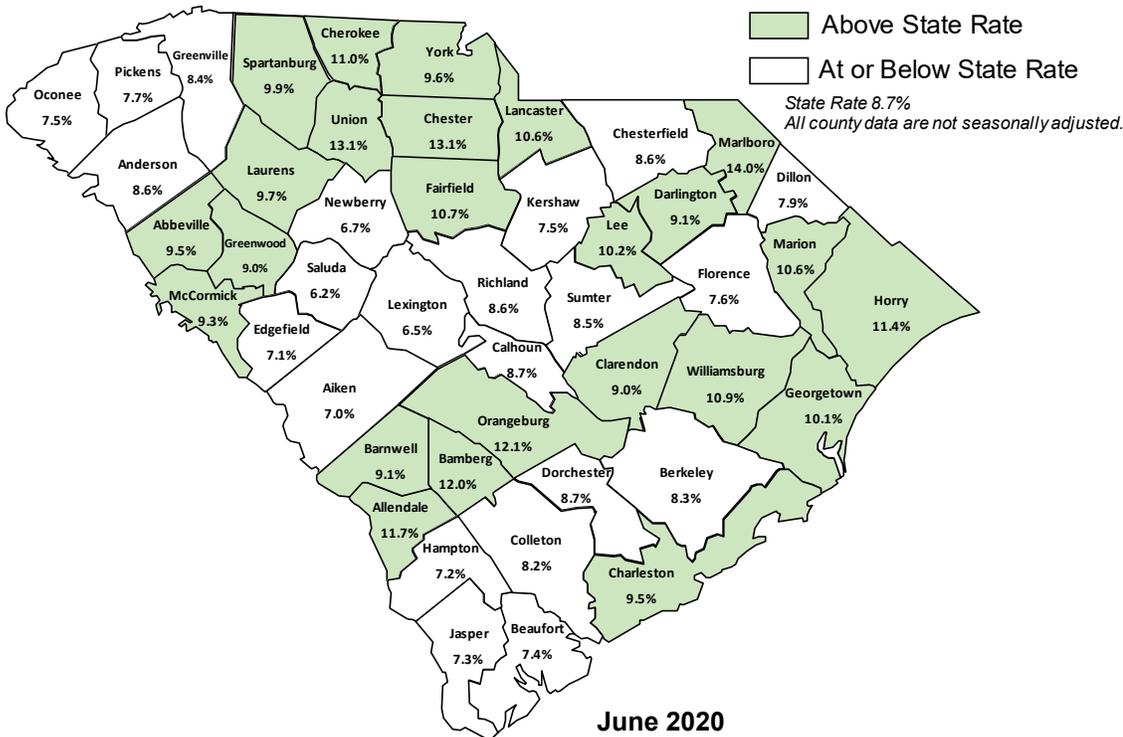
U.S. Unemployment Rates Are Mostly Lower In June; S.C. Rate Falls To 8.7 Percent, Ranked 25th Lowest In The Nation

Unemployment rates were lower in June in 42 states, higher in five states and stable in three states and the District of Columbia. Forty-nine states and the District of Columbia had jobless rate increases from a year earlier, while one state had no change. The national unemployment rate declined over the month to 11.1 percent, while South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 8.7 percent, ranking 25th lowest of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia in June 2020. All 50 states and the District of Columbia had over-the-year decreases in nonfarm payroll employment in June. The largest job declines occurred in California (-1,740,600), New York (-1,496,900) and Texas (-696,200). The largest percentage declines occurred in Hawaii (-16.0 percent), New York (-15.3 percent) and Massachusetts (-14.4 percent).

June Unemployment Rates By County

County unemployment rates were down across the state as the not seasonally adjusted, statewide unemployment rate declined in June. Rates ranged from a low of 6.2 percent in Saluda County to a high of 14.0 percent in Marlboro County.



State Unemployment Rates

Kentucky	4.3
Utah	5.1
Idaho	5.6
North Dakota	6.1
Maine	6.6
Oklahoma	6.6
Nebraska	6.7
Montana	7.1
South Dakota	7.2
Alabama	7.5
Kansas	7.5
Georgia	7.6
North Carolina	7.6
Wyoming	7.6
Missouri	7.9
Arkansas	8.0
Iowa	8.0
Maryland	8.0
New Mexico	8.3
Virginia	8.4
Wisconsin	8.5
District of Columbia	8.6
Minnesota	8.6
Texas	8.6
Mississippi	8.7
South Carolina	8.7
Vermont	9.4
Louisiana	9.7
Tennessee	9.7
Connecticut	9.8
Washington	9.8
Arizona	10.0
Florida	10.4
West Virginia	10.4
Colorado	10.5
Ohio	10.9
United States	11.1
Indiana	11.2
Oregon	11.2
New Hampshire	11.8
Alaska	12.4
Rhode Island	12.4
Delaware	12.5
Pennsylvania	13.0
Hawaii	13.9
Illinois	14.6
Michigan	14.8
California	14.9
Nevada	15.0
New York	15.7
New Jersey	16.6
Massachusetts	17.4

Economic Indicators				
Average Hours & Earnings				
	United States (SA)	Monthly Change	S.C. (Unadj.)	Monthly Change
Manufacturing				
Avg Weekly Earnings	\$1,119.94	-\$3.13	\$880.17	\$6.99
Avg Weekly Hours	39.2	0.5	40.9	0.4
Avg Hourly Wages	\$28.57	-\$0.45	\$21.52	-\$0.04

South Carolina Nonfarm Employment Trends For June—Seasonally Adjusted

The Current Employment Survey of businesses in South Carolina marked an increase of 72,500 nonfarm payroll jobs over the month to a level of 2,059,400.

Industries reporting gains were Leisure and Hospitality (+29,600); Professional and Business Services (+13,700); Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+11,900); Education and Health Services (+6,400); Other Services (+6,200); Manufacturing (+2,600); Construction (+1,400); Financial Activities (+800) and Government (+200). Retail Trade increased by (+8,900).

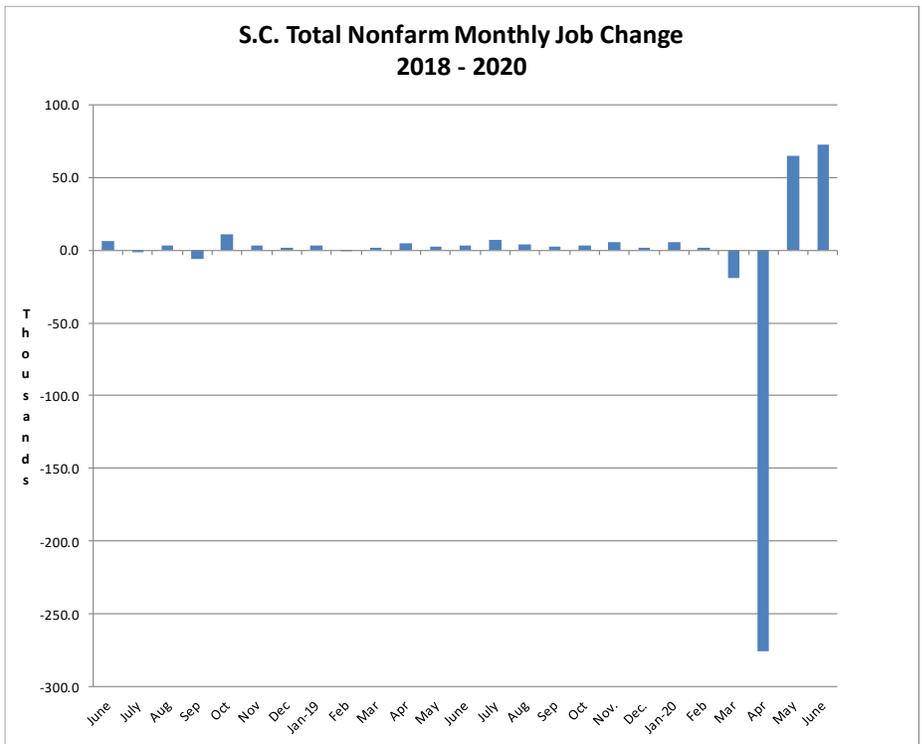
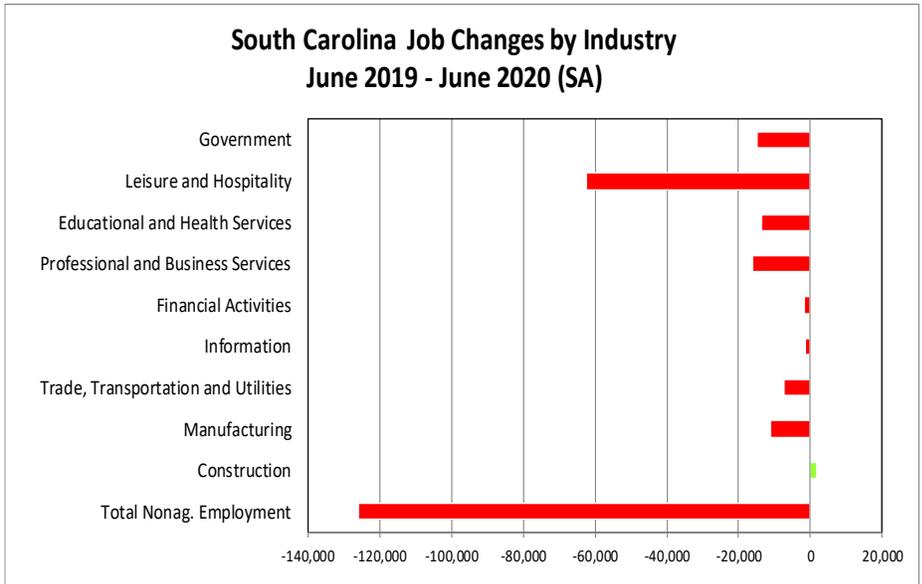
Decreases were noticed in the Information (-200) industry.

From June 2019 to June 2020, South Carolina’s economy has lost 126,100 seasonally adjusted, nonfarm jobs.

Industries that reported gains over the year were Construction (+1,800) and Other Services (+900).

Decreases were reported in Leisure and Hospitality (-62,500); Professional and Business Services (-16,200); Government (-14,800); Education and Health Services (-13,600); Manufacturing (-11,000); Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-7,400); Financial Activities (-1,700) and Information (-1,300). Retail Trade decreased by (-4,100).

For the Metropolitan Statistical Areas, seasonally adjusted, total nonfarm payroll job increases were seen in all areas.



Economic Indicators (June 2020)		
Top Job Growth by MSA (SA)		
MSA	Over Month % Change	Over Year % Change
Charleston MSA	3.80%	-8.12%
Greenville MSA	3.32%	-5.60%
Florence MSA	3.22%	-3.23%
Sumter MSA	1.60%	-4.02%

To see the monthly not seasonally adjusted data series, go to www.SCWorkforceInfo.com (Employment and Wage Data section)

South Carolina Economic Indicators



S.C. Job Postings by Industry, June 2020

NAICS Code	Industry	Job Postings
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	7,825
44-45	Retail Trade	5,856
72	Accommodation and Food Services	4,517
31-33	Manufacturing	2,345
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,330
52	Finance and Insurance	2,117
61	Educational Services	1,965
92	Public Administration	1,891
56	Administrative, Support and Waste Management	1,706
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	1,178
23	Construction	1,172
53	Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	1,136
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	691
51	Information	575
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	411
42	Wholesale Trade	293
22	Utilities	124
21	Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	91
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	75
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	38

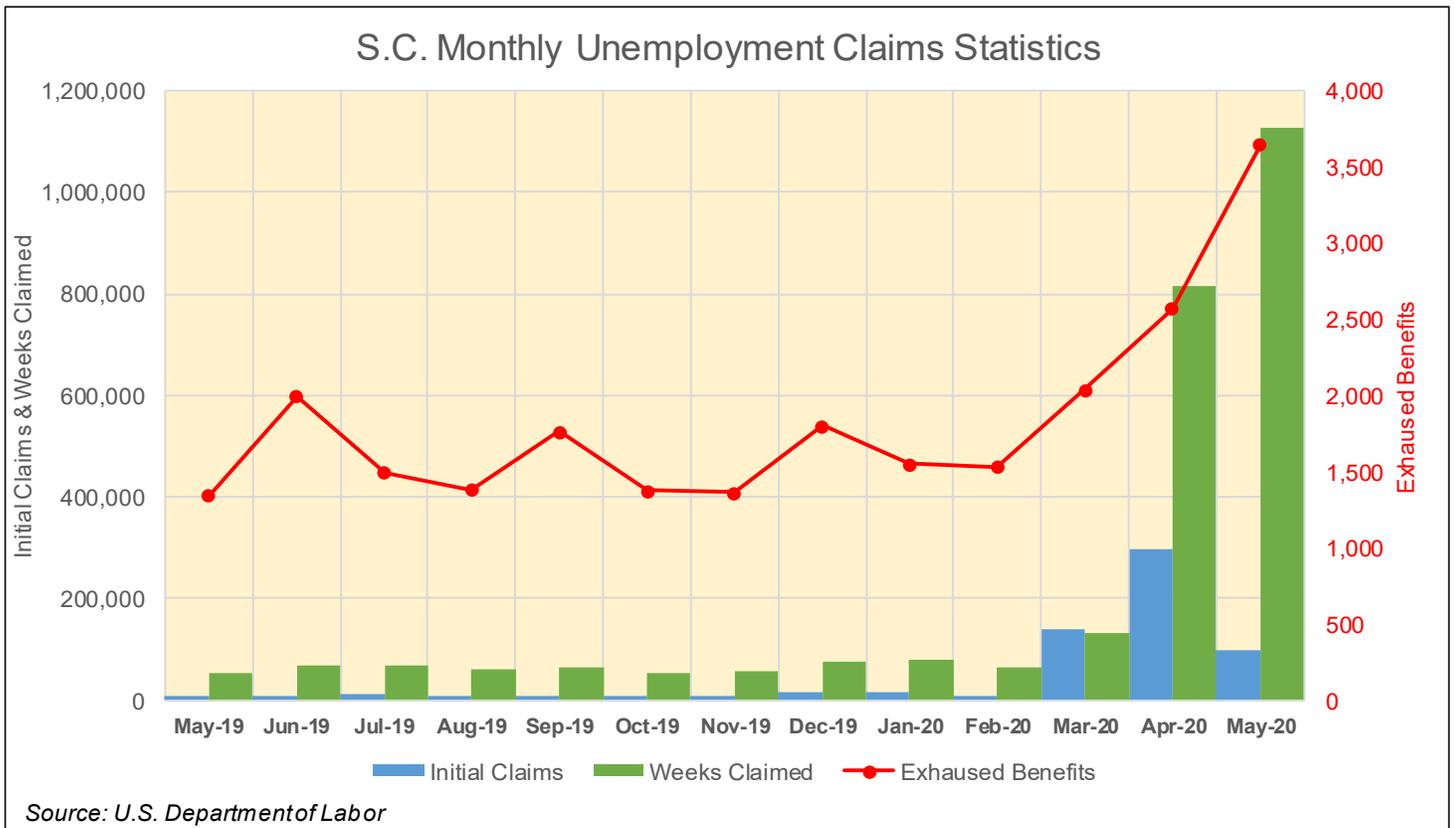
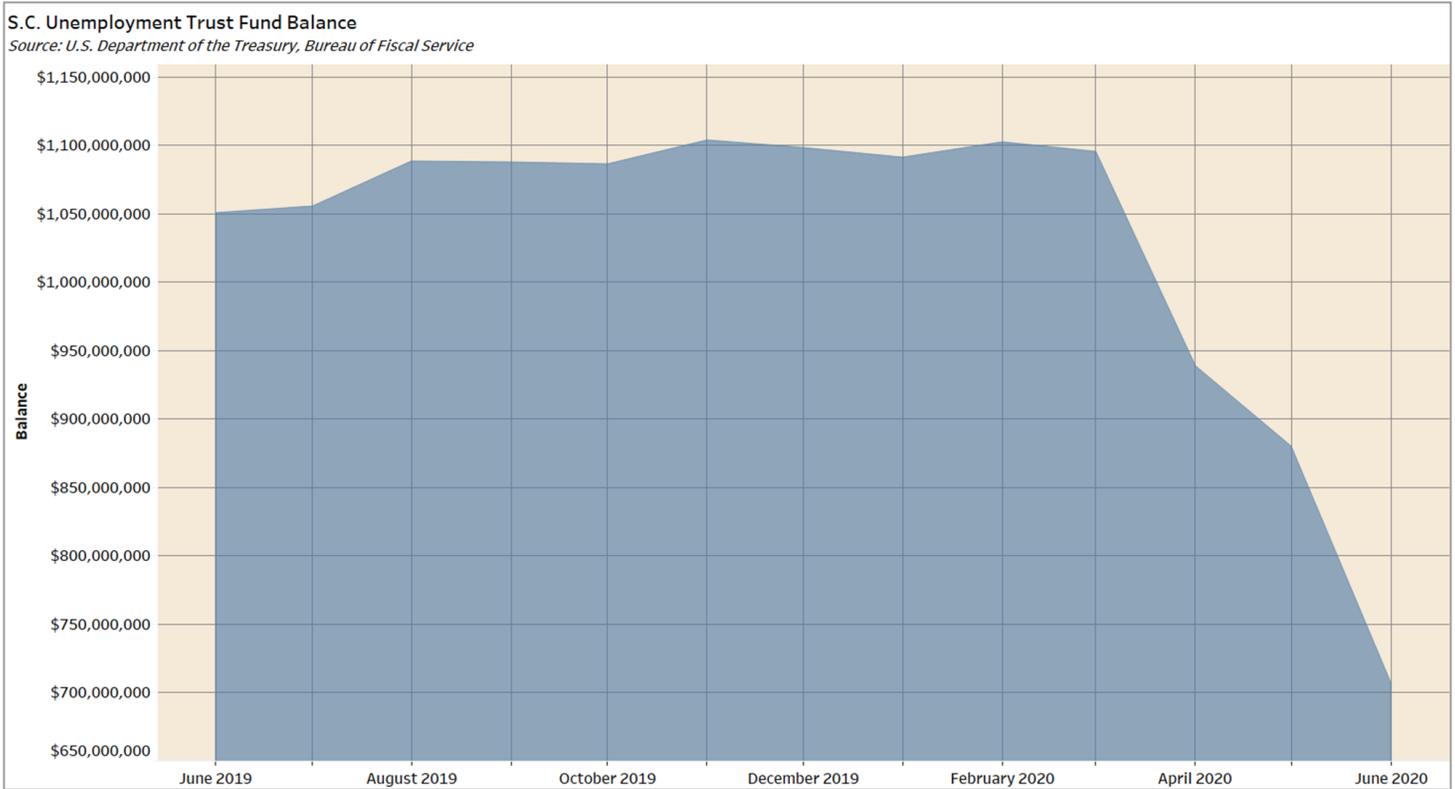
Source: Labor Insight Jobs (Burning Glass Technologies)

S.C. Average Weekly Wage by Industry Group, 2019Q4

Industry Group	Avg Wkly Wage	Perc Chg from Yr Ago
Total, All Industries	\$931	4.0%
Natural Resources and Mining	\$885	6.9%
Construction	\$1,156	4.8%
Manufacturing	\$1,188	1.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$811	3.6%
Information	\$1,312	7.6%
Financial Activities	\$1,259	5.9%
Professional and Business Services	\$1,087	5.4%
Education and Health Services	\$974	3.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	\$373	4.8%
Other Services	\$700	4.2%
Public Administration	\$983	4.2%

Source: DEW, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

South Carolina Economic Indicators (Continued)



The Number of People Who Can Telework is Higher Than was Estimated

An excerpt from an [article](#) in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2020.....

By: Maureen Soyars Hicks

March 2020 marked the beginning of a new experiment in the American workplace. Millions of people began working from home in an effort to inhibit the spread of the COVID-19 virus, also known as the novel coronavirus. As more people than ever are skipping daily commutes and holding virtual meetings, a fundamental question arises: how many people can actually perform all of their work duties from home? In their working paper "[How many jobs can be done at home?](#)" economists Jonathan I. Dingel and Brent Neiman (National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 26948, April 2020) use data from the Occupational Information Network (O*Net) and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to estimate how many jobs in the United States can be performed entirely at home.

The authors find that 37 percent of U.S. jobs can be performed entirely at home—a number that greatly exceeds any recent estimate of how many workers telecommute on an average day. According to the 2018 American Time Use Survey, "less than a quarter of all full-time workers work from home on an average day, and even those workers typically spend well less than half of their working hours at home."

Dingel and Neiman determine whether a job should be classified as "feasible for telework" using responses from two O*Net surveys covering "work context" and "generalized work activities." If a job requires daily "outdoor work," for example, they determine that it cannot be performed at home. Then, the authors merge their classifications with data from BLS "on the prevalence of each occupation in the aggregate U.S. economy as well as in particular metropolitan statistical areas and 2-digit NAICS industries."

According to Dingel and Neiman, workers in telework-capable occupations typically earn more: the 37 percent of U.S. jobs that can plausibly be performed at home account for 46 percent of all wages.

The authors note that findings varied across cities and industries. For example, more than 45 percent of jobs in San Francisco, San Jose, and Washington, DC, can be performed at home, while only 30 percent or less of the jobs in Fort Myers, Grand Rapids and Las Vegas can be performed at home. The findings also indicate that most jobs in finance, corporate management and professional and scientific services can plausibly be performed at home, while very few jobs in agriculture, hotels and restaurants or retail can be.

The authors then analyze countries other than the United States and find "a clear positive relationship between income levels and the shares of jobs that can be done from home." They find that fewer than 25 percent of jobs in Mexico and Turkey can be performed at home, whereas more than 40 percent of jobs in Sweden and the United Kingdom can be. These results suggest that developing economies may face challenges in continuing to work during periods of social distancing during the spread of the COVID-19 virus.